THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH JUNE.

REUTER INFORMS us that a new Oriental Bank with a strong Board of Directors will shortly be established and its prospectus will issue early in July next. The new Bank intends to open much larger local business in India than before.

WE LEARN from a Chinese paper that the Hong-Kong market has a greater demand for the Behar and Benares opium than the Malwa and Persia drug. At Shanghai, owing to favourable advices from India, the market for all kinds of drug has looked up.

THE SHARE-HOLDERS of the Bengal and North West Railway Company at their meeting of the 22nd May last have come to the resolution to postpone the construction of the proposed Bairamghat branch and to take on hand a new line from Baraich to Nipalganj on the Nepal frontier. This branch is expected to open out the trade with Nepal. The line is a clever hit.

TO REMOVE the anomaly of want of uniformity in the constitution of the offices attached to the Government of India, it is reported that the Home Department has recently issued instructions to the different Secretariats under it to furnish it with a memorandum prescribing the conditions of service in each office. This information has become necessary to provide all the candidates who pass a successful examination under the resolutions Nos. $\frac{26}{955\text{-}963}$ of the Home Department with equally remunerative berths. The gradation in the different offices was a standing complaint and the sooner it is removed the better.

THE Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at Bombay, propose to establish an institution for the instruction of deaf and dumb boys. According to the last census returns, the number of such boys in the Bombay Presidency between the ages of seven and fifteen years is 2,012. A temporary school has been established in Meadow-street for the education of these boys. Religious instruction is given only to Christian pupils. The method followed is the so-called German method, by which the pupils are taught to speak, and to read the speech of others from their lips.

WE CONGRATULATE MADRAS on the establishment of the institution. Why do not the Calcutta missionaries establish a similar institution here.

MR. CROSS made the following statements in the House of Commons regarding the question of age of Indian Civil Service candidates:

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

May 22.—Mr. J. K. Cross, in reply to Mr. O'Donnell, said: From 1855 to 1859 inclusive, 23 was the limit of age for the examination of natives for the Indian Civil Service. During these years no native of India was selected. From 1860 to 1865 inclusive, 22 was the limit. During that period one native was selected. From 1866 to 1878 inclusive, 21 was the limit of age. Thirteen competitive examinations were held in those years, and ten natives of India were selected. From 1878 to 1883 inclusive, 19 was the limit, and during this period one native of India was selected. The limit now (under an alteration taking place last year for the first time) is practically 19½; for the examination takes place in June, and what the rule requires is that the candidates should not be over 19 on January 1 preceding the examination. The hon. member asks whether Government was informed that if the age of examination was fixed sufficiently early it would practically exclude natives. The Government of India, in a letter of May 2, 1878, written sometime after it had been decided to reduce the age to 19, expressed the opinion that the "recent reduction of the standard of age for the competitive examination will practically render the competition of natives educated in their own country a matter of exceptional difficulty." The assumption that the limitation of age to 19 years prevents the appointment of natives is hardly borne out by the facts. Twelve natives altogether have entered the Covenanted Civil Service. One, aged 20 was selected in 1863; three, aged 20 and one 19, were selected in 1869; one aged 19, was selected in 1870, one aged 20, was selected in 1871; one, aged 20, was selected in 1873; two, aged 18 and 17 respectively, were selected in 1874; one, aged 19, was selected in 1877; one aged 17, was selected in 1881. Of this total, eleven were selected when the limit was 21 or upwards. Of these, six were 20 when they competed, three were 19, one was 18, and one was only 17; and the one successful candidate since 1878 was only 17. The establishment of the "Statuary" Civil Service, to which natives are appointed in India in the proportion of one to every six selected by competition in England, must be taken into account in estimating the effect of the present arrangements. The Government has no present intention of making any alteration in the rule as to the limit of age.

The body of opinion which, we believe is being collected by the Government of India in this country will, we hope induce the Secretary of State to reconsider the question.

TUESDAY, 17TH JUNE.

A COMPANY, entitled the Cashmere and Punjab Carpet Company, has been started at home under the patronage of the Maharaja of Cashmere. Sir George Birdwood, and others. The shares are £5 each, with a few founder's shares of £1. The total capital is £100,000. Lord Lytton has written a letter, in which he highly approves of the object of this Company; but as he has imposed upon himself a rule to have nothing to do with the promotion of Companies, he will not allow his name to appear publicly in connection with this one until half the capital has been subscribed. Mr. McCuffin is the promoter, and Major G. R. Fenwick is the Secretary. We wish the Maharajah success.

THE ARMENIAN GHAUT PONTOON which has proved a great impediment to navigation will be blown up by the Port authorities with Gun-Cotton. The first attempt to blow it up proved unsuccessful.

IT IS stated that numerous foreigners, many Englishmen among the number, have lately registered themselves as Russian inorder to retain their positions in the service of Russian Railway Companies, it having been ordered that only Russian subjects are to be entertained by those companies.

A WEEK or two ago four well dressed men entered a London tavern, and had dinner. When the moment came to pay, they said that they had no money with them but would leave a valuable diamond ring. A few days later they called, settled the previous account, had another dinner, talked to the proprietor and finally sold him the ring for £55. He considered that he had made a good bargain, because whilst it had been in his possession, he had taken it to a jeweller, who pronounced it to be worth £100. The guests, however, had on their second visit substituted an imitation facsimile for the genuine ring. Imitation diamonds are made now which are almost impossible to distinguish from genuine ones. No one, therefore, ought to buy a diamond of any value now-a-days without submitting it to an expert. There are "stones" to be seen at Thornhill's which are called "diamantes brilliant," which might pass anywhere as diamonds.

THE expenditure for arming Russian fortresses has been very heavy during the last few years. Up to the end of 1882, 130 million roubles were granted for re-arming the fortresses, and 13½ million for procuring the new siege park. For 1883, 3,257 roubles were granted and expended for the same purpose. A similar amount will be required in 1884. It has been resolved to obtain 200 steel guns, of which 100 are to be of 6 inch calibre. The guns are being made in Russian Government works.

NOTWITHSTANDING the rigorous landlaws of England and the deep concern of the so called humanitarians for the prosperity of the poor, we quote the following facts which go to show how the condition of the English people have gone down since the Reformation.

"JUST before the Reformation, the ounce of silver was worth 3s. 4d., or in other words, the shilling of Henry VIII. was in intrinsic value 1·55 to modern coin. The wages of an ordinary labourer were 6½d. per day. The rents of cottages varied from 2s. 8d. to 4s. per annum. Six or eight days' labour was, therefore, sufficient to pay the year's rent. At the present day, taking an agricultural labourer's wages at 15s. a week, and cottage rent at 2s. a week, or £5 a year it requires forty days' labour to pay the yearly rent. No doubt the cottages at that time were mere hovels; but I fear, a large number at the present day are little better. About the same period wheat was 6s. 8d. per quarter, the price of a pig 3s. 2d. and of a cow 10s. A labourer earning 6½d. a day, or 3s. 3d. per week, could purchase a quarter of wheat with a fortnight's labour, which would now require three weeks, or a pig with one week's work, which would certainly now require the labour of three. Leaving out of view the cost of clothing and of the higher *agremens* which modern habits require, there can be no doubt that the common people before the Reformation enjoyed an amount of rude plenty which has never since been equalled."

THOSE who seek the good of the natives of Bengal by introducing the Bengal Tenancy Bill into the country may do well to bear in mind the lesson which their own country affords. The above facts are the logical effects of over population and the stationary character of the land and its productive powers, and no human ingenuity will be able to counteract them unless the one could be checked and the other increased.

WE TAKE the horrible case of poisoning from the *Madras Standard*. On Sunday morning last, a Hindu family, consisting of father, mother and two children, residing in Theeroopalee street, Black Town, purchased some butter-milk that was being sold in the street and partook of the same. An hour after the whole family took ill when the Police got information of the occurrence and removed the sick to the Monegar Choultry Hospital for treatment where they are reported to be doing well.

A TIFLIS newspaper, which is under the control of Prince Dondukoff-Korsokoff, has published an article declaring that Russian supremacy up to the frontiers of Afghanistan is now secured; and that agitation against British rule in India can be made whenever it is the interest of Russia to do so.

HERE IS a broad hint that our Government should adopt precautionary measures without loss of time.

SILK-WORM breeding has of late become a fashion in Japan and a local paper states that twelve young ladies have become pupils at the school of silk-worm Breeding at Naitoo-Shinjiku, Jokio.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JUNE.

WE LEARN from a contemporary that the Government of India has ordered the reduction of the speed of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway mail trains to 15 miles an hour owing to the deplorable condition of the roadway and until some alterations are made in the line. The order may seem unreasonable, but it will save many sad accidents.

IT IS interesting to find that the Madras European community has joined hands with the natives in raising their voice against the reprehensible practice of migrating to the hills in summer. This practice robs the country of so much of its hard earned money. With a view to give effect to their determination, a meeting which was held on the 16th instant under the presidency of Mr. P. Rungiah Naidu, have resolved to forward a representation by telegraph to the Government of India requesting that sanction be withheld from the order for the removal of the Military Offices to Bangalore, till a public meeting of the inhabitants of Southern India expresses itself on the subject. The committee was also empowered to draft resolutions and the memorial for submission to the public meeting which it is intended to hold at an early date.

THE following story shows how justice is administered by Ameer Abdhur Rahaman. A man, whilst bathing, threw off his clothes and leathern belt containing 150 rupees. His ablutions performed, he went away, forgetting the belt. When he turned to look for it, his money was gone. The man who picked up the belt returned it a few days later to the owner. The latter wanted to reward his honest friend, but in vain. The finder would not accept any present; upon which the owner carried him before Abdur Rahaman Khan, to bring to the Ameer's notice this piece of remarkable honesty on the part of an Afghan. But the Ameer turned and said—"With which hand did you pick up the belt?" The man held out his trembling right hand. "Very well, my friend, you have lost two fingers of that hand. What business had you to touch the money of another man?"

AN order has, it is stated, been issued from the Home Office to "Royal trades-men" throughout England and Scotland, calling upon them to produce the letters-patent permitting them to use the designation. The order has caused considerable flutter in Aberdeen, where, by reason of the proximity of Balmoral, there are some thirty tradesmen who, having

been appointed to purvey to the Queen's house-hold, use the world "Royal." The Order says that if the persons are unable to produce letters-patent, there are certain heavy penalties to which they have subjected themselves for trading under a false title.

DR. A. J. PAYNE, Surgeon-General of Bengal, has taken leave; and though he will probably rejoin his appointment for a few days, he will practically retire, as his tour of service expires on the 9th September. Dr. Payne entered the Medical Service on 20th December, 1848.

THE TURKISH and the Austrian Governments have concluded arrangements for the junction of the Salonica Railway with the Servian and Hungarian railway systems. When the line is completed the Indian Mail will reach Alexandria 8 hours earlier and the passengers to Europe will have a smooth journey to Salonica as the sea traversed on the passage is less boistrous than that met with on the way to Brindisi.

THE *Englishman* has justly taken umbrage at the recent Government order which allows a military man to attain to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel retaining all claim to military pension, even after the abjuration of his profession and entrance into a sphere of life which cannot properly be called his own. Our contemporary is right when he says that the military having been absorbed into the civil he should have no higher claims to promotion and pension than the officers of the line of his adoption. Assuredly this anomaly should be removed and the military officers who join the civil side ought to be on the same level with their brother officers.

THURSDAY, 19TH JUNE.

THE RUSSIAN Governor of Merv has ordered the release of all Persian captives. It is said he has taken possession of the artillery which the Tekkes captured from the Persians in 1860, and that he is building a fort at Kila-i-Khorshed Khan.

A CORRESPONDENT FROM SALEM has complained to us of the injustice that is being done to the Post Masters who have learnt telegraphy. They are not allowed extra pay for the additional work done by them and are in many respects worse off than their friends who simply do postal business. The complaint appears to us reasonable, and the authorities will, we hope, look to it.

SOME of the inhabitants of Midnapore have brought to our notice the successful treatment of cholera by an amateur homœopathic-practitioner of the place, Babu Kedar Nath Bannerjee, Personal Assistant to the local Collector. Out of 156 cases of cholera the Babu cured 150.

IT IS with sincere pleasure we hear that the memory of the late lamented Rao Bahadur Goculji Zala, minister of Junaghar, is to be suitably preserved in connection with the Bombay University. The *Indian Spectator* describes the deceased gentleman as "a scholar and a statesman." The Rao Bahadoor was undoubtedly possessed of great individuality, and his talents and opportunities were more or less devoted to high purposes. It is satisfactory to see that the fund in honour of the lamented Vedantin is being subscribed to by natives of all classes and even by high English officials. All honour to those who thus honour native worth.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Mymensing:

You will see from the *Bengalee* of the 24th May that the Government of India is accused of adopting a system of special pleading to support the cause of the zemindars. Lord Ripon may well declare by perusing the *Bengalee* of the 24th instant in the language of our great poet Bharat Chandra যার জন্যে চুরি করি সেই বলে চোর (The one I steel for calls me a thief.) The whole Council is unanimous on the subject—that the zemindars ought to have some facility for the recovery of their rents. But the Select Committee is afraid that any deviation from the existing judicial proceedings for recovering rents may cause a "serious risk of failure of justice."

Of all the powers assumed by our earthly Kings the power of passing sentence of death upon our fellow creatures is the most serious one. If we can shew that since the assumption of the Dewany (by the East India Company that a single innocent man was put to death, will the Government repeal the law on the subject? I challenge the framers of the Tenancy Bill to point out a law which cannot be abused. If laws are not to be passed for fear of their being abused then the world would be left without any law whatever. Now let me proceed to consider in what way the schemes suggested by the zemindars may be abused. In the first place zemindars may ignore the previous payments of the ryots, but if an enquiry be made on the subject it will be seen that the numbers of suits in which the plea of previous payments is taken up does not exceed 1 per cent. I admit there may be cases in which a few illadvised zemindars may be tempted to institute cases for the recovery of rents from one or two recalcitrant Ryots at a rate of rent which the zemindars consider they ought to pay according to the prevailing rate and not according to the amount the ryots have been paying. But as these disputes as to the amount of rent generally arise with the stronger, there is no fear of zemindars taking any undue advantage over them. They are always strong enough to deposit the rent claimed and fight out the battle. Besides, that in the presence of the present attitude of the Courts few zemindars will venture to institute any such false claims when both the Civil and Criminal penalties are so serious. Any law which does not compel a ryot to deposit rents before enabling him to file objections will simply be a farce and inoperative. It will not carry with it the same deterrent effect against setting up of false objections the removal of which should be the aim of every civilised Government. Let me describe here the character of ryots whenever a rent suit is instituted against them. The ryot goes to a Vakil and the following conversation takes place which leads to the setting up of false claims.

The Ryot.—Zemindar has instituted a rent case against me for Rs. 20 and damages Rs. 5.

Vakil.—Have you given any Kabuliat for this amount?

Ryot.—No.

Vakil.—Have you been paying this rent before?

Ryot.—Looks around, coughs a little and enquires whether there is any stranger present.

Vakil.—Well my good fellow, I understand what you mean. I don't want to know if the zemindar will be able to prove the payment of the amount of rent paid by you.

Ryot.—Zemindar will prove it by his *Jumma Wasil Baki* papers and by his amlas and Patwaris.

Vakil.—I care two-pence for all that. Has there been any decree against you for that amount?

Ryot.—How there can be any decree when I have been all along paying—here correcting himself, no sir, there has been no decree.

Vakil.—Will you be able to show that your rent is less than what is claimed by the zemindar?

Ryot.—Some 5 years before this my uncle's brother-in-law's cousin, Pachoo Sarkar was Patwari of our village. He is a very pious Musalman and will do anything for me.

Vakil.—You have Dakhilas from him to show that your rent was much less.

Ryot.—Yes he will give me Dakhilas.

Vakil.—You scoundrel I dont like that you should fabricate false evidence. What is the amount of your rent? Tell me that I may prepare Written Statement.

Ryot.—Instead of mentioning the amount of rent as he had scarcely any time to invent the false amount, says "I have got about some 30 Bighas of land in my possession; though I have got it written in the sheresta 25 Bighas by paying something to the amlas.

Vakil.—Then you mean to say that your rent is Rs. 12-8 As. The generosity and good taste of the pleader did not allow him to reduce the amount to any thing less than this.

Ryot.—I leave the matter entirely to your hands, and if you succeed I shall ever be your slave and bring in all the cases of my village to you. Sir, what will it cost me to conduct the case?

The pleaders and muktars know the character of the tenantry well. They know that if they demand their egitimate fee and costs at the outset, the Ryot will not submit to file objections, so they say it will cost about 3 or 4 Rs., but as the case proceeds on they exact from them in various shapes. The Ryot pays the amount, signs 2 blank papers, one for Vukulatnama and the other for the written statement and leaves the place. The rest can be imagined.

He meets with a few other Ryots in the *hauts* and tells them that the Vakil has held out hopes to him and all in one voice they declare "Allah be blessed' we will also not pay any rent till we see the result of your case. And then the amount which the Zemindars so justly claim goes to fatten the pleaders, peons and other Court creatures and thus the contagion of raising false objections is spread in the neighbouring villages.

It is a notorious fact in the character of the Ryots that if you try to convince them by reasoning they will take it for a sign of weakness.

FRIDAY, 20TH JUNE.

WE see it stated in the local papers that the reorganisation of the Subordinate Medical Department has received the approval of the Secretary of State for India. The prospects of the service will be greatly improved now than heretofore, in several ways. Not only will the number of appointments in the senior classes be increased, but the pay of the second class to be raised considerably; and the apothecary will under the present system, be provided with an appointment as soon as he has passed the usual test which qualifies him to enter the service as warrant officer. The first class apothecaries are to receive the pensions of honorary surgeons. The 55 years rule will be strictly adhered to. The status of the service of the native Assistant surgeons who hold more responsible offices than these apothecaries, has been left to stand where it did. We sincerely hope that the Government will improve the position of the hard worked Assistant Surgeons of Bengal.

THE arrangements for the amalgamation of the Rajputana Malwa State line and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway are now rapidly drawing towards completion. The amalgamation will necessitate a reorganisation of the various departments of both railways, and naturally much speculation is rife amongst the *employes* as to how the new arrangement will affect them. It is said, however, that there is no cause for anxiety on their part and that their interests will be carefully consulted when the details come to be settled.

WE HOPE, the same consideration will also be shown to the present *employes* in the Eastern Bengal Railway when the line will be taken up by Government in July next.

WE REMEMBER Mr. Joubert telling us just before he left for Bombay, that the Calcutta Exhibition was pecuniarily a dead loss to him, but Mr. H. J. Scott who represented South Australia in the Calcutta Mela tells his fellow-colonists that Mr. Joubert's share of profits would amount to £10,000.

BY A REFERENCE to the weather report for May last it appears that the country between Allahabad and Mooltan has been unusually hot this year. On the 30th May the mercury registered in the shade 118° at Allahabad, 116° at Agra, 117° at Delhi. On the previous day, at Lahore, the thermometer stood at 113°·5. The mark attained to at Jacobabad is exceptionally high and was never heard of before; on the 7th and 8th June, the temperature registered between 121°. and 122°. The sufferings of the people must have been extreme.

A SIMLA PAPER tells us, that the cry of no rent has reached up to the cool heights of Simla; the following is an account of the affair. In the beginning of last week there was a disturbance at a village in the Bilaspur State. Some Brahmins, owning land in the village, declined to pay the Rajah any revenue, the Rajah sent a tehsildar and some chuppassies to realise it, when they set upon and beheaded the tehsildar, and it is believed one or two of the chuppassies. On information being received by the Deputy Commissioner, it was proposed in consultation with the Commissioner (who happened to be in Simla at the time), that a police force should be immediately sent out to assist the Rajah in quelling any further disturbances, and the Assistant District Superintendent was ordered to hold himself in readiness with a number of the force to proceed out if necessary. But the Rajah was able to quell the disturbance, and to apprehend the ringleaders.

AT VIENNA, a Mormon Missionary is said to have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for having baptised a man and a woman in the Danube Canal in such cold weather that the man took to flight and the woman fainted.

THE QUEEN has had a handsome brass cross, which she had brought from Germany, fixed on the floor of the pavillion of the Osborne, with an inscription stating that on that spot the earthly remains of the Duke of Albany had rested during their transit from France to Portsmouth.

THE Government of India has sanctioned, as an experiment, the conversion into a grass farm, of sufficient cantonment land at Mirat to provide for one year's supply of fodder for a wing of the British Cavalry Regiment quartered at that station. The practical part of the work is to be entrusted to Major Rind, Executive Commissariat officer. Why are not such experiments made in other parts of India too?

A RUSSIAN OFFICER Captain Vratnofsky, has invented a machine for supplying troops on the march with fresh bread. No details of the invention are given; but Captain Vratnofsky, it is said, has received a reward of 3,000 roubles for his pains, from the Russian Government.

RUMOUR says that Sir Stafford Northcote contemplates an early resignation of the Leadership in the House of Commons on account of ill-health, that Lord Salisbury will be accepted as the Leader of the Party, and that Sir M. Hicks-Beach will lead the House of Commons with Lord Randolph Churchill as his principal lieutenant.

SATURDAY, 21ST JUNE.

SOME very curious statistics as to paper-making have recently been compiled on the Continent. It seems that there are 3,985 paper mills on the face of the earth, in which annually 1,904 million pounds of paper are manufactured. Half of this paper is used for printing; 600 million pounds only for news-papers, the consumption of which has risen by 200 million pounds during the last ten years. As to the use of paper by individuals, an average of 11½ lbs. is used by an Englishman, 10¼ lbs. by a American, 8 lbs. by a German, 7½ lbs. by a Frenchman, 3½ lbs. by an Italian or Austrian, 1½ lbs by a Spaniard, 1 lb. by a Russian, and 2 lbs. by a Mexican. If the consumption of paper is a guage of civilisation, this table of averages is very flattering to the national conceit of the English.

A CORRESPONDENT from Hooghly complains of the heavy latrine tax imposed on the people of Shahagunge, a village to the north of Hughly. He says that the unequal incidence of the taxation is telling heavily on the poorer classes. The authorities should look to the matter and relieve the poor from their difficulties.

IN AN able article in the last number of *Allen's Indian Mail* Mr. Roper Lethbridge has reviewed Mr. Seton Karr's letter to the *Times* regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill. In criticising Mr. Seton-Karr's opinion that the Bill should be passed into law without any further delay or deliberation *Allen's Mail* says:

Mr. Seton-Karr objects to those critics who have urged that the Bill is being hurried on "precipitately, and he says that the Bill, as we now have it, is the outcome of two years of incessant agitation, of summary measures adopted as palliatives, lengthy correspondence between the Government of India, the local government, and the district officers, of the labours of a Rent Commission, composed of English and native gentlemen of marked ability and familiarity with the subject, of a portentous Blue-book, and of a separate Draft Act. This rhetorical accumulation of grandiloquent verbinge is put forth by Mr. Seton-Karr as affording good and sufficient reason for at once passing the Bill into law. And yet it would seem from Mr. Seton-Karr's own admission that all these legislative prepara-

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tions and labours have now been marred and disfigured by the touch of some crazy philosopher of the Cabinet, or some unknown pundit of the desk.

REFERRING to the views of Mr. Seton-Karr on the provisions of the Bill regarding "improvements and compensations," the same paper says:

Ostensibly he appears as a prophet, comes to bless Israel, and to promote the passing of the Bill; but the spirit carries him away, and he proceeds to curse both root and branch with a vehemence that will astonish some of his readers. When he comes to the chapter in the Bill on Improvements and Compensations, his indignation boils over. He writes thus:

"The whole of this chapter of six sections with illustrations is based on a complete and miserable ignorance of the present custom of the country, and of the respective parts taken by zemindars and ryots in what we should call improvements. It is difficult to believe that it can have the support of any one person, official or unofficial, merchant, planter, zemindar, or substantial ryot, who has ever resided or worked in the interior of the country. It is the mere craze of the philosopher of the Cabinet, and the pundit of the desk.

If this language is found in the mouth of one of the avowed supporters of the Bill, it certainly provides a strong argument in favour of those opponents of the Bill, who have pleaded so urgently, but hitherto so ineffectually, for further inquiry and impartial discussion of the numerous changes which it is proposed to make in the ancient land law and customs of the country.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 14th June was 212-of which 37 were from cholera, 22 from small-pox, 46 from fever, 17 from bowel complaints, and the rest from other causes.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1884-85 ...	£14,668,945
2. Remitted from 1st April 1884 to 14th June 1884	£3,372,300
3. Balance to be remitted from 15th June 1884 to 31st March 1885	£11,296,645
Amount as in Budget Estimate	£61,500,110
Adduced drawn balance of 1883-84	£200,195
	£16,700,195
Deduct equivalent of 2½ crores of rupees at £1 7s. 5d. per rupee	£20,31250
	£14.668,945

Official intelligence. Five days observation at Trieste has been imposed on all vessels arriving from India including the time passed by such vessels under observation in a port free from cholera.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Prison Administration in British Burmah for 1883. 2. The Anti-Christian for June 1884. 3. Gup and Gossip. 4. On Stone Implements from the North Western Provinces of India by J. H. Rivett Carnac Esq. C. S. 5. Indigenous Elements of Self-Government in India by G. W. Leitner M. A. 6. Journal of the National Indian Association for June 1884. 7. Promode Patha. 8. The Voice of India for June 1884. 9. Babosayi for Jeyst. 10. Kartabyanusthana by Kali Prosad Bannerjee.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, June 14.—The prospectus of the New Oriental Bank, with a strong Board of Directors, will be formally issued at the commencement of July. It is understood that provision will be made for a much larger local business in India than before. The French Government have informed the British Government that they entertain no designs on Morocco. News from the Cape states that the Boers and Usapus have attacked and completely defeated Usibepu, who has fled to Ekowe. The Times' special correspondent at Korosko states that the Mahdi, with 35,000 men, is marching upon Dongola. The Governor proposes to evacuate the town, and fully confirms the fall of Berber.

16.—Lord Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords to-night, said that her Majesty's Government had come to an agreement with France with respect to the Egyptian Conference, which would be immediately submitted to the Powers. His lordship said it would be impossible to make a statement to the House on the subject before Monday next.

18.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Government have taken into consideration the expediency of constructing a railway from Suakim to the Nile, in view of a possible expedition in the autumn. It is reported that the English and French Governments have concluded an arrangement for the neutralization of the Suez Canal. Letters have been received from Teheran, stating that a bubonic plague is raging in the district of Bagbade, (Bagdad.)

19.—A detachment of Royal Engineers are leaving Chatham for Egypt. The *Pall Malt Gazette* publishes a paragraph stating that King John of Abyssinia has only undertaken to facilitate the retreat from Kassala, and contradicts the report that the Gallas are about to invade the Soudan.

19.—The *Times*, in its issue this morning, publishes a telegram, stating that the Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad, proposing the early withdrawal of British troops from Egypt, and replacing them either by Turkish troops or by a mixed force composed of troops furnished by Turkey, England, France, Italy, and Spain.

20.—The Secretary of State for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Government considers that the combined British and Egyptian forces in Egypt are quite sufficient to defend Upper Egypt. General Stephenson has been appointed to the supreme command of the combined forces. The House of Commons this evening passed the new Reform Bill through Committee. The official liquidator of the Oriental Bank has been appointed.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1884.

THE BANKIPUR MEETING.

THE Behar landholders have shown most conclusively that the Bengal Tenancy Bill is opposed to all sound principles of legislation. It will inflict a grievous wrong on the agricultural community. It will harass the landlords, and ruin their tenantry. Its provisions are subversive of the vested rights of the Zemindars, and are calculated to reduce the ryots to poverty and indigence. There will be heart-burning on every side. Such heart-burning will be productive of disastrous effects. It is intended to create a class of middlemen, who will intercept a portion of agricultural profits, and thus impoverish more and more the actual tillers of the soil. It would be far better to sweep away by one stroke of the pen all the ancient proprietary rights of the country, all the barriers between official oppression and the humble occupants of land. The present theory apparently is that the zemindar enjoys excessive power and influence; his power, therefore, must be curbed, and his profits reduced to a minimum. The best way of doing this would be to create another body of proprietors who would act as a buffer between the superior landlord and his tenants. If these under-proprietors become troublesome in their turn, let there be a third body of middlemen. These in course of time may be multiplied, and rights and profits distributed among other classes of sub-proprietors. The agricultural profits will thus be filtered down, and the actual tillers of the soil, the men most interested in the agricultural prosperity of the country, will barely receive a handful of rice a day. Land may be most fertile, seasons most propitious, nature bountiful, crops abundant, and still there will be chronic famine in the land; the peasants will starve in their own fields covered with splendid crops. This, we know, will be denounced as a fanciful picture. But can it be denied that the tendency of the present legislation is such that in no long time the peasanty of Bengal and Behar will be deprived of bare subsistence? The superior landlords will clamour for their rights, and a host of under-proprietors and sub-proprietors and intermediate proprietors, not to speak of their servants and parasites and underlings, will extort and exact, and leave the poor peasants absolutely without a meal a day. For once we will not speak of the vested rights of the Zemindars. Let us see what benefit the Bill will do to the peasantry. The principles upon which the Bill is based have been discussed calmly and dispassionately by eminent statesmen and publicists. These principles have been already presented before the Legislature in every shape and form. They have been analysed and dissected, and twisted and turned, in every possible way. There is absolutely nothing new that can be said either in favor or against them. Now is surely the time when unbiassed opinion can be pronounced; and we would ask the real well-wishers of the country to cast aside for a time their sentimentalism, and to look upon the bare facts with an unprejudiced mind. What does all this discussion teach us? Does it not clearly show that the Government wants to introduce a system of State Communism into the country? Conceal it how you may, express it in any way you please, the Government action simply comes to this—a dead-level system must be established. The baneful consequences of this system were witnessed in the North-West during 1857, and Lord Canning wisely reintroduced the Taluqdari system into Oudh. We will not speak here of the troubles of the Oudh Taluqdars, but we cannot refrain from saying that the beneficent policy of Lord Canning has been condemned in the strongest language by the sentimental theorists of the day. But let that pass. Let us repeat what lesson do we derive from all this wrangling and fighting, this Legislative warfare and journalistic discussion? Are we not right in saying that the Government wishes to introduce into the country a chain of proprietors, who should divide the profits of agriculture among them? In plain language the days of tribal proprietorship must come back. Here we cannot resist the temptation of referring to the remarks of Sir Henry Maine, which conclusively prove that the present state of civilisation requires a different order of things. He believes that the inference suggested by all known legal history points to the fact that there can be no material advance in civilisation unless landed property is held, not by large groups, but by individual owners. The tendency of the proposed legislation is to act contrary to the lesson taught by history. Preconceived notions touching the fancied distress of the peasantry of the country, or new-fangled socialistic theories regarding the distribution of property guide our legislators. History must be discarded, and the teachings of experience ignored to suit the communistic doctrines of the present day. The people are growing impatient. The country requires rest, but no rest will be given to the agricultural community by our legislators for many years to come.

To return from this digression. The Maharaja of Hutwa justly says that the proposed law will make it impossible for the landlord to settle any land with any ryot without giving him rights of occupancy. The provisions regarding the transferability of occupancy rights, and the power proposed to be given to the occupancy ryot to sub-let, will create a set of useless middlemen. The restrictions on sub-letting provided for in the Bill are merely nominal. The occupancy ryot will soon become a statutory tenure-holder, and the under-ryot under him will be turned into a ryot. Ten thousand devices will be invented for evading the restrictions on the ryot's power of sub-letting. "An absolute power for a number of years with power to redeem at the end of the term, the rent being taken in advance as a bonus, will be a favorite device, or still worse *zurpeshgi* mortgages of all kinds, with reservation of a certain amount of rental, will be resorted to to elude the provisions of the Bill." It is clear to any one who has considered the question in all its details that the power of transfer and the power to sublet are much the same, and so long as both are not done away with one would be practised under the guise of the other. The effect of all this will be, as we have said, to create a set of useless middle-men, and what is still worse a host of speculators and land jobbers will be brought into the field, and the present body of tenantry will be reduced to a class of landless vagabonds. If the Bill in its present shape be passed, our legislators will be responsible for this state of things; and we can imagine of nothing which would be more conducive to the total subversion of the present harmonious arrangement of the social and agricultural relations in the country.

One of the speakers has very aptly said that if you wish to save the ryots from oppression you can do so not by constant change of law, but by proper administration of them. The remedy is in your own hands. Administer the present rent-law as it ought to be administered, and oppression and rack-renting and agricultural poverty and distress will never be heard of again. The present law already gives you power to protect the ryots from the unjust demands of their landlords. Why not exercise this power in such a way that no injustice may be done either to the one party or the other? We are afraid that the present legislative meshes provided for by our sentimental philanthropists will entrap the simple peasantry of the land, and involve them in difficulties and distresses from which it would be extremely difficult to extricate them. The proposed law will be an engine of oppression in the hands of the wicked and the designing, and harass and ruin and impoverish the just and the truthful and the innocent. We have often raised our voice against this mischievous Bill, and we venture again to give a word of warning to our inexperienced radical reformers.

THE BITTER CRY OF OUT CAST MUNICIPALITIES.

IN NO country in the world perhaps do the recollections of the past influence more potently

the present than in India, and the influence is perhaps the greatest in sanitary matters. The Indian sanitarist has to face the strongest difficulty in making the people vividly alive to the stern realities of modern life and the exigencies which they create. Faint glimpses of that bright era in which cities and towns were few and far between, in which the simple comforts of life were abundant, the national health was exuberant in its vigor, and the municipal tax-gatherer blissfully unknown, constantly come to us and darken and accentuate the contrast between the to-day and yester-day of Indian Society. We forget the enormous complications that the increase of population and the struggle for existence have woven and are for ever weaving around us, and in this forgetfulness lie our dangers and our rocks ahead.

While such is the situation of affairs, the poverty of the people continues to play with the pronounced force of a constant factor. The minor municipalities of the country afford striking illustrations of the truth of these remarks; nowhere have they to encounter greater friction than in India and nowhere is the magnitude of their work exceeded. Cholera, small-pox, and malarious fever are every year carrying off large portions of the population and hastening on that physical degeneration which every body laments, but no body can prevent. Tanks which supplied the best and the purest water are cauldrons in which disease germs seethe and nestle, rivers and streams are silted up, and the outskirts of villages and towns are filled with decomposable refuse. If the municipal committees meet these sanitary wants they would have enough of uphill work, but to these are added the maintenance of hospitals and in the near future of schools and seminaries.

The consequence is, municipal taxation in many parts of the Muffussil is so heavy that people are hardly able to bear it. It is based not upon a percentage of the value of the property to be protected but upon the income of the assessee. Day-laborers and artizans whose wages scarcely enable them to make both ends meet, groan under a system which is synonymous in their minds with legal extortion. And their dissatisfaction is intensified by the way in which their wants are met. The miserably wretched income which the municipalities derive by a strained application of their means of raising a revenue is wholly absorbed by the supervising agencies they employ and the public charities which they are obliged to support. A decently managed hospital cannot possibly cost less than two thousand rupees a year, and if their income be about four thousand rupees, half of it is appropriated in one branch of expenditure alone. Thus crippled and maimed they become a curse to the people, who see with the bitterest anguish of souls their very brass-pots and door-posts seized and sold, while for the bread they ask they get stone. If the poor go to the hospitals they get inefficient substitutes for good medicines, in-door accomodation in a large scale they cannot obtain, and conscientious surgeons and physicians who overlook these institutions struggle and murmur. The disposal and utilization of the night-soil, the regulation of the water-supply, and schemes for drainage, for the filling up of pestilential pools of water, all are consigned to the cave of unrealizable reforms, and in the eye of the Local Public a starved municipality stands forth identified in shape and substance with the gaunt spectre of a tax gatherer unrelieved by a single trait which redeems the odiousness of that name. Better far were it to abolish these impotent entities altogether and to leave the country to its fate, but we are now and have been for some time deluded with the gilded bust of Local Self-Government, and at no distant date the number of outcast municipalities will be legion; then and not till then shall we have been thoroughly disabused of those notions under the influence of which we have allowed ourselves to be so pleasantly deceived hitherto.

THE *Pi.* ON THE CIVIL SERVICE AGE QUESTION.

THE *Pioneer* of 9th instant in a long article reviews the letters of Messrs. Hughes and Wren on the question of the reduction of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. The former gentleman attributes the rejection of the recent memorial to the Secretary of State by the Indian deputation in England to the influence of the India Council, and believes that the conclusion which was announced reflects rather the opinion of the Council than of Lord Kimberley. "Who then" he asks, "are the Indian Council that they should be able in *chamera* to overrule the Parliament in England?"

"There is much, says the *Pioneer*, that all friends of India may agree with in this last passage. Every fresh incident which recalls its existence to the public mind supplies additional reason for regarding the Indian Council as a body whose constitution is irrational and whose influence in public affairs is altogether mischievous."

If the refusal of the Secretary of State to remedy an injustice against which India has been crying for years and years is due to the inspiration of a body of men who have grown fat on the taxes of India, that body deserves to cease to exist. No wrong has been more bitterly felt than the cruel clap-trap by which the best and the brightest amongst the rising generation of this country are debarred the privilege of competing for the higher posts in the administration of their own country. The *Pioneer* professes to display a virtuous adherence to the principles of free trade and fears jeopardy to the interests of India as if the admission of Indian students into the Civil Service Examination ever militated against the principles of free trade or imperilled the interests of this country. It says "it may be that the reduction of the limit was a blunder. But if so the way to establish that securely is to shew that it leads to the appointment of men who are less fitted than men appointed on the other system would be, to do the work for the sake of which the Civil Service exists, not to show that it operates unfavorably against particular candidates."

It is strange how men and their organs in the press are blinded by class interests and become utterly unable to look at questions with unjaundiced eyes. If the *Pioneer* and those who are its constituents are as they profess to be devoted apostles of free trade, how in the name of common sense do they reconcile their theory with the existence of a rule which limits the sphere of competition to candidates from one particular country and belonging to one particular nationality? According to the *Pioneer* India enters the intellectual labor market of the world and seeks to purchase the cheapest and the most efficient administration by laying down the rule which now regulates the age of candidates. Her Majesty's Government practically say to her, "Dear madam you cannot make your purchase in the hall which is free to all comers, but you must select your articles in that old respectable shop kept by that muscular lady Britania, and we can assure you you will get your full money's worth. It is true that there are other shops, and amongst them may be found articles, specimens of which suited you wonderfully well, but then look at their ugly color and monsterous make. In my establishment you get the genuine British article—a thing of beauty and joy for ever." In fact the advocacy of the principles of free trade from the advocates of the closest service in the world comes with a peculiarly bad grace. The shade of Cobden would contemplate with horror a doctrine which operates as a prohibition to men of the very country which seeks *employes* to appear for the purpose of an examination which can be said to be free, only by the gravest of ironies.

The *Pioneer* speaks of the desire on the part of the well-wishers of India to see that her sons should not be unduly weighted in the race in this matter as a pure sentiment. We beg to assure our contemporary that it is not a matter of sentiment at all—not a desire which we wish to see consummated simply because it appeals to the feelings and the sympathies of the people of this country, but it involves a matter of the barest justice to them. They feel that the Crown and the Parliament of England after having solemnly declared that they shall not be disqualified from occupying positions of honor and emolument in the government of their country by reason of their race, color or creed, are now indirectly and virtually disqualified by means of a political strategy. Our contemporary seems to think that the 19 years' limit is calculated to bring out to India an abler group of men than the 21 years' rule tended to do, but that has yet to be *proved*. What evidence can he adduce that the present system has more successfully tapped intellectual England than its predecessor; nay do not the revelations that have been lately made with regard to the cerebral weakness of the modern members of the Civil Service, their deterioration in physique, point to a conclusion wholly opposed to that which the *Pioneer* is compelled to adopt in defence of its constituents? In fact on *a priori* grounds there could not be the smallest vestige of doubt that the strain of examination upon young men of nineteen would be more injurious to the healthy maintenance of their brain-vigor than upon men of twenty-one. But supposing it were otherwise, supposing that the educated youths of England enjoyed equal facilities for entering the Indian Service under both the systems, we firmly maintain that the *regime* which eliminates or tends to eliminate Indian candidates from an examination conducted for the selection of men for India's Government, ought to stand condemned, and that firstly, on the ground that it would be an abuse of terms to call such an examination a free and open competitive examination, and secondly, upon the ground that it can never conduce to the efficiency of the administration of this country, if the upper ranks of that administration be composed of a body of foreigners alone.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES' LETTER.

THE *Pioneer* is further of opinion that the desire to establish and maintain a native element in the Indian Civil Service is the outcome of a mere sentiment and that this sentiment may be fully gratified by the admission into the service of Statutory Civilians. No body knows better than our contemporary that the system by which candidates are let in as it were through the back-door is open to grave objections. It places the exercise of the power of selection at the command of an unwholesome influence. The selection is deprived of all tests which can alone give satisfaction to the public and a prestige to the nominee, and so far as experience has gone the intellectual calibre of the men selected can bear no comparison generally speaking to that of the men introduced by open competition. Reasonable apprehension are therefore entertained that the native members of the Service may hereafter be excluded from promotion to the higher posts under a plea of their unfitness, and the country is anxious that Government should not be able to take shelter under such a plea. If as the *Pioneer* admits the Burlington house gate is practically closed, and that of the Government house is opened to us instead, the result will be the introduction of an element of uncertainty in the mode of selection and complications in the future of the persons who may be selected. We want a fair field and no favor. You close the race to us and seek to satisfy us by the sop of an arbitrary patronage. We earnestly protest against the treatment. Considering that our young men have to be subjected to the expense, the inconvenience and the social disadvantages which a temporary exile from their country invariably entails, the sense of fairness of those who not satisfied with the imposition of these impediments try to keep them out by crushing them down by a mountain of lead in the shape of a Draconian rule of age is simply marvellous. We hope the persistent endeavour of our contemporary to make the worse appear the better reason will fail as it deserves to fail to carry conviction to the public mind.

THE RAJPUT STATES IN 1882-83.

THE official year 1882-83 in the Rajputana was uneventful. The only two occurrences of any importance during the year were the installations of the Maharaja of Jeypore and the Maharaj Rana of Dholepore. On the 6th of September

1882 the former chief was invested with so-called full authority in the State on the understanding that he should consult the Resident in all important matters, and should not, without that officer's concurrence, make any change in matters settled by the Council during his minority. The Resident thus continued to be the *de facto* ruler of the State. Six months after the Jeypore installation, the Maharaj Rana of Dholepore was invested by Colonel Bradford with full governing powers. This young Chief has had the advantage of receiving a careful training under his guardian Colonel Deunehy and his career will be watched with great interest. It remains to be seen whether the training he has received at the hand of his guardian has done him any substantial good. Native princes and nobles trained by English gentlemen become fitted for the pursuit of field sports rather than for the serious bussiness of life. They show a tendency to prefer play to work. In Dholepore, as in Jeypore, the investiture of the Chief with full governing powers did not render any changes in the administration necessary. The agricultural results of the year in Rajputana were, on the whole, satisfactory, though in Marwar the rain-fall was scanty and in Bharatpur excessive rain proved injurious to the kharif crops. But although the harvests turned out well, the material condition of the people was not satisfactory. Society in Rajputana is more or less affected by the opium trade. The depression of the opium trade during the year under report cast a gloom over Rajputana, more especially in the State of Jhalrapatan. Now that the days of *hundees* are over, the great bankers of the province have turned to opium as a trade affording large profits and a certain amount of excitement. The large firms make advances to the village moneylenders, who in their turn supply the cultivator with money, the Chief article of exchange between these three being opium. During the year under report the cultivators were unable to get rid of their opium and traders suffered loss in all the States. In Mywar the prices were less by one-third than any hitherto prevailing, and from June to December 1882 merchants lost on an average from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 on each chest sold in Bombay. The sudden and great fall in the value of opium rendered the collection of the land revenue demand in Rajputana a difficult operation. The banking firms having large stocks of opium which were practically unsaleable did not advance to the village moneylenders, who in like manner were unable to accommodate the cultivators. The consequence was, the collection of the land revenue became a less easy matter than usual. The year's operations against crime were most satisfactory. In Upper Rajputana only 67 dacoities were reported against 90 in the previous year; while the amount of property plundered was less than half that lost in the preceding year. These satisfactory results are attributed to the increased interest taken by the Native States in the repression of dacoity.

During the year under report, education made fair progress in Rajputana generally, specially in the principal towns. The number of students in the Mayo College increased from 62 to 66, and the boys are reported to have made good progress in learning. In the Maharaja's College at Jeypore the number of pupils increased, as also the daily attendance. Nine students from this college presented themselves for the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. Of these, 3 were successful. The Jeypore College also sent up 10 boys to the Entrance Examination, of whom 7 passed. For this latter examination two from Ulwar were also successful. In Odeypore the educational arrangements have been put on a better footing, and the Maharana's school is progressing favorably. There was no system in this school under its former Head-master Mr. Baird. He has now been replaced by a competent Head-master Babu Dwarka Nath Sirkar, who was Assistant Professor in the High School at Jubbulpore. The Kota School continues to flourish under the management of Babu Jadu Nath Ghose. No improvement however is perceptible in the Bharatpur schools, the reason probably being that the Maharaja takes no interest in the progress of education among his people. New schools have been opened at Jhalrapatan and Bikanir. Save in Alwar and Jeypore, female education cannot be said to be making any progress in Rajputana. The present enlightened chief of Ulwar maintains 14 schools for girls having 328 pupils on their rolls. In Jeypore there are 12 girls' schools, all of which, with the exception of three, are situated in the capital or its environs. Four new dispensaries were opened in Rajputna during the year under report, viz., three in Jeypore and one in Kotah. The total number of these institutions in the Rajput States on the 31st December 1882 was 64. There was an increase of 8 per cent in the number of out-patients and a decrease of 3 per cent. in the in-patients treated during the year. It is worthy of note that 23 per cent. of the deaths which occurred among the in-patients in these dispensaries was due to bowel complaints. The number of successful vaccinations in 1882 was larger than for any preceding year, and shows an increase of 23 per cent. on the results obtained in the previous year. Considerable sanitary improvements were effected during the past year in the cities of Odeypore, Ulwar, Tonk and Jeypore Efforts were made by the Chief of Alwar to spread some knowl dge of the laws of Hygiene throughout the villages in his state. In the matter of Public Works, Jeypore takes the first rank. The expenditure in this department in Jeypore during the past year was about 8 lakhs. This is more than double the amount spent by the Maharana of Odeypore for the same purpose.

All the Rajput States, with the exception of Kerowlee, Kotah and Jhallawar, were under the management of their own chiefs. We make no mention of Jeypore and Dholepore as their chiefs were installed during the year under report. The Resident of Meywar reports that the Maharana of Odeypore is ever most kind and just in his dealings with his people. They are so deeply attached and loyal to him that when His Highness's son and heir died, they all decided that no sign of joy or merriment should appear in their houses during the allotted days of mourning. It was the season of weddings; and the marriage feasts were postponed, even although the Maharana, knowing the extra expense that would fall on many illable to afford it by delaying the marriage ceremonies, personally sent word that he wished no change to be made. No change took place in the administrative working of the State during the year under report, and the Resident's relations with the Chief were of a most cordial nature. The Bhils generally behaved well. The Resident notices an improvement in the working of the Courts, and the settlement work is rapidly approaching completion. The Maharawal of Dungarpore manages his State in a satisfactory manner; but little progress is reported in the backward State of Banswara. The administration of Pertabgarh is favourably reported on. In Jodhpore the State debt is estimated at 13¾ lakhs, which, in the opinion of the Resident, could be easily liquidated. During the past year satisfactory progress was observable in the administration of the Courts and a reform was introduced into the customs system. It is too early yet to pass an opinion on the working of this reform. We have said above that the Maharaja of Jeypore was invested with authority in September 1882. We are glad to notice that since that event His Highness has steadily applied himself to the work of administration. The Jeypore Government is less personal than is often the case in Native States. The Chief is aided by a Council, which really does the work of the State. The Council consists of six members, of whom only two are foreign officials—a Punjabi and a Bengali. The members of Council are now remunerated for their services by yearly salaries. The Maharaja's relations with his principal feudatories—the Shekawati chiefs—became strained; but when the chiefs came in, misunderstandings were removed and a reconciliation was effected. During the year under report an Exhibition was held at Jeypore, which was eminently successful. The administration of Kishengarh under the immediate supervision of the Maharaja is well spoken of. In Bharatpore the Maharaja exercises the closest supervision in every department of the administration; but how far 'His Highness's supervision conduces to the well-being of his people is a different question. Kerowlee is now administered by a Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent, or in other words by the Political Agent himself. Bundi is a model Hindu State in which changes are not often introduced. In Tonk, the state of finance is still unsatisfactory and no real efforts are being made at retrenchment. The administration of Ulwar during the year under report was in every way most satisfactory, and the young Chief took an intelligent interest in the affairs of his State. He is ably aided by his Prime Minister, Lala Sri Ram, M. A. During the year a son and heir was born to His Highness, and the event was celebrated by a large remission of arrears of revenue, amounting to 7½ lakhs. The chief made a protracted tour of his territory, and made himself acquainted with the condition of his people in their own villages. The administration of Kotah, like that of Kerowlee is virtually under the Political Agent, though it is nominally under the charge of a Council. Jhallawar continued under the superintendence of a British officer during the year under report. Probably the worst-managed State in Rajputana is Bikanir. Since the visit of the Agent to the Governor General in March 1838, the Maharaja is said to have shown an inclination to work more directly with the people by hearing petitions in person. Colonel Bradford hopes that this change may improve the administration. So far the Maharaja has been entirely in the hands of his officials. Nothing accurate is known about the financial condition of Bikanir, and there is considerable room for improvement in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the State.

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

EGYPT is doomed. We already hear the sound of its death-knell. The bombardment of Alexandria and the battle of Tel-el-Kabir destroyed altogether the power of the Egyptian Government. Its strength and authority have been utterly extinguished, and its bare existence is trembling in the balance. An ominous spectacle is seen in Egypt. The people owe allegiance to one party, which is nominally national, while they are really governed by foreign dictatorship. The present Khedive is but a puppet. He has no will of his own. His ministers are entirely powerless. Good Government under such circumstances is utterly impossible. It is no wonder that there should be anarchy and misrule. And who is responsible for this state of things? In an evil hour England became involved in the Egyptian imbroglio. The Egyptian bond-holders have led England to a situation from which it would be extremely difficult to extricate her. Difficulties surround her on all sides. The bombardment of Alexandria was a serious blunder. The putting down of the uprising of the national Egyptian party made England to incur grave responsibilities. All that was strong and stable in the Egyptian Government has been blown into the air. It is impossible for England now to leave the country without restoring order and good Government. We had great hopes at one time of England accepting fully the responsibilities that attend her present position. But the course of events shows that our calculation was entirely wrong. The policy which England has been pursuing does not inspire confidence. It is not bold and straightforward, but timid and vacillating. The effect has been disastrous. The fate of the brave and faithful garrisons of the Soudan will ever rankle in the heart of the English nation. The abandonment of General Gordon will never be forgotten. The widespread sympathy which is felt for this gallant officer clearly shows that the people of England deeply feel this abandonment as "an indelible national disgrace." General Gordon is impulsive, we admit. He makes contradictory statements, and does not seem to know his own mind. But for all that he was a British envoy, and should have been rescued. We hear it said now, that Her Majesty's Government never promised any assistance to General Gordon in the way of an army; they never understood

that force was to be required at all ; and that at this moment if they wanted to send a force, there was no means of sending one ; that in fact General Gordon has made his own bed, and let him, therefore, lie on it. These are all lame excuses. Say what they may, it can never be denied that Her Majesty's Government sent General Gordon to the Soudan to quell the fanatical disturbances created by the victories of the so called Mahdi. There was a chorus of laudation when the ill-fated General undertook to pacify the Soudan. No words of eulogy and praise could be too high to puff up this brave officer. "At that time he was the saviour of the Soudan and of England ; but now there are whisperings at every corner that it would have been as well if he had not been sent." All this is certainly disheartening. It is the credit of England that we are anxious about. All this vacillating conduct will make the British Government lose its prestige in the eyes of all Eastern nations. We have the authority of Sir Samuel Baker for saying that "hated and despised by the Egyptian people, who have lost all respect and confidence in British declarations, which have been falsified by inaction and prevarication, the English nation has forfeited prestige, and our reputation has been stained by a series of calamities, the result of a cowardly and vacillating administration in the affairs of Egypt." The language is strong, but it indicates in a marked manner the feeling of the people of Egypt regarding the attitude which England has taken at this critical time. Her Majesty's Government seem to think that enough wrong has been done already. England should not move a step further for the benefit of the bond-holders. Peace at any price is their motto. They are anxious to avoid further complications. But the steps they are taking to secure this end are the very reverse of what they are intended to be. The proposals they have made to give relief to themselves and to Egypt will, we have reasons to fear, instead of simplifying, complicate matters the more.

The proposed Conference, we are bold to think, is a serious mistake. We are informed that negotiations between France and England with reference to the Egyptian Conference are rapidly progressing. We are really sorry for this. We earnestly wish that England would not adopt this suicidal course. England we hear has consented to the "multiple control." England by agreeing to this arrangement has done an amount of harm which it will take many many years to undo. This, as we have said, will bring upon her the loss of her prestige. The Eastern nations will lose confidence in her strength, and this is a serious matter. She is unable to deal with the Egyptian affairs herself, they will say, and has, therefore, called in the aid of other powers.

The basis of the agreement for the Conference is said to be as follows : 1. "That the Conference could not confine its deliberations to the Law of Liquidation ; (2.) That the assent of France means the extension of the scope of the Conference to the whole Egyptian question ; (3) That a part at least of the Ministry desire nothing better ; and (4) That the negotiations which have been going on between Paris and London, were based upon the understanding that England would consent to allow such an enlargement of the scope of the Conference as to enable France to raise the question of a Multiple Control, and the fixing of a date for the evacuation of Egypt." The Multiple Control, as we have seen, has been decided upon, and the British occupation of the country has been postponed to the end of 1887.

We have no means of knowing yet which of the powers will join in this Multiple Control. It was rumoured at one time that Turkey would be allowed to take an important part in the proposed Conference. We are of opinion that Turkey should be kept out of the programme altogether. Her old wounds are still festering. She will never forget the slight that was put upon her. She can never forget the prerogatives of her ancient suzerainty. Turkey will fan the old animosities into a flame. She will try to regain the power she has lost. The Egyptian Ministry will be divided, and the Egyptian people will be divided in their allegiance. The old associations will lead one part of the nation at least to side with their ancient masters. The Sultan is sure to take advantage of his position and will try every means in his power to gain over the people to his side. The national party has been crushed. The Khedive is a nonentity. The Porte with a very little tact will be able to insinuate itself into the affections of the people. The Turks have the immense advantage of professing the same faith with the Egyptians. Their thoughts and feelings, habits and customs are common. If Turkey gives up a little of her vain-gloriousness, and plays her cards well, she is sure to be loved. The foreigners will be despised. Turkey and Egypt will combine to get rid of foreign dominion. England's vocation will be gone. England seems to be anxious to neutralise the Egyptian Power. She apparently thinks that all the European Powers will assist her to make Egypt a neutral ground, and thus it is thought, the road to India will be perfectly safe. Even if all the other European Powers give in to her views, Turkey is sure to keep herself aloof. Her object will be to foment dissensions. We believe that the other powers also are jealous of England's prestige and influence. They will endeavour to thwart her in all her well-meaning efforts to secure harmony and good-understanding. England's danger will come from within. Turkey will establish her influence in Egypt, and the Egyptian people will be impatient of England's domination. One of our contemporaries has pointed out that if all the ports of the Red Sea be made over to Turkey, she will be in absolute possession of one littoral of Egypt, and will thus have a great control over foreign and internal commerce. Why such concessions should be made to Turkey, we cannot understand. This will be interpreted as a sign of weakness, and will not serve any good purpose. England should have nothing to do with Turkey in her relations with Egypt. According to Reuter the Porte abstains from taking part in the Egyptian Conference unless the whole Egyptian question is submitted for consideration or a previous understanding arrived at with England. This is a good opportunity for England to get rid of the Porte, and the British Government should lose no time in showing to the Porte that she can maintain her own without any extraneous help.

We have strong views regarding the proposed "Multiple Control." It will, as we have pointed out, only complicate matters. Cabals and intrigues will be the order of the day. There is an old Oriental saying that there is no wisdom in a multitude of counsellors ; that the easiest way of ensuring failure is to call in the aid of too many allies in an undertaking. England has to deal with an Oriental country, and let her, therefore pay heed to this Oriental proverb—the concentrated wisdom of ages.

SKOBELEFF'S PROJECT FOR INVADING INDIA.

THE *Morning Post* has published in full the scheme propounded by General Skobeleff for the invasion of India in a private letter addressed to the late Prince Tcherkassky. The plan, it should be remembered, was devised at the time of Lord Lytton's Afghan war. General Skobeleff displays utter ignorance of the conditions of the grave problem which he undertook to solve. He writes : "Every body who has ever concerned himself with the question of the position of the English in India has declared it to be unsteady, that it is only maintained by absolute force of arms, that the European troops are only sufficient to keep the country quiet, and that the Native soldiers are not to be depended upon at all. Every body who has concerned himself with the question of the possibility of a Russian invasion of India would declare that it is only necessary to penetrate to a single point of the Indian frontier to bring about a general rising." These two sentences are quite enough to show that General Skobeleff had no knowledge whatever of the actual state of things with which he had to deal. The General does not explain the reasons which led him to conclude that the position of the English in India is unsteady. He should have known that a small English army of 60,000 men could not have kept 250 millions of people under subjection by mere force of arms. General Skobeleff asserts that the Native Army of India is not to be depended upon. But in making this assertion he deliberately ignores the stern fact that the English conquered India by means of a Sepoy Army. Professor Seelye, in his *Expansion of England*, points out that India has been conquered by an army of which four-fifths were Natives and only one-fifth English. He also shows that at the time the conquest of India was begun the English showed themselves unable to reduce to obedience three millions of their own race in America who had thrown off their allegiance to the British Crown. There were not more than 12 millions of Englishmen at the time, and England had other wars on her hands. Even supposing that one Englishman is equal as a soldier to ten or twenty Natives, it is impossible to conceive how India could have been conquered by the English. Well does Professor Seelye say that India conquered herself. This very idea seems monstrous to a European, who regards it as the duty of a man to fight for his country against the foreigner. But nevertheless it is a fact. India conquered herself in order to put an end to the terrible anarchy and disorder which followed upon the downfall of the Mogul Empire. If General Skobeleff had studied the history of India he would never have had the audacity to assert that the Native army of India is not to be depended upon. The General's statement that it is only necessary for Russia to penetrate to a single point of the Indian frontier to bring about a general rising, is calculated to provoke a smile. We are ready to admit that a great deal of discontent exists in the country, owing to the numerous sins of omission and commission of which the English in their administration of Indian affairs have been guilty. But at the same time we have no hesitation whatever in affirming that the thinking portion of the Native community from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin are firmly convinced that the English, with their faults and shortcomings, are the best foreign rulers that we can possibly have, and that India has every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters.

It is only fair to say that General Skobeleff had the good sense to see that an enterprise against the English in India is a hazardous one ; and that it might end in the destruction of the Muscovite force. He says :—"I imagine it to be only right that I should admit that the undertaking is a hazardous one. It is only necessary to remember, however, that in the event of the complete success of our enterprise we might crush the British empire in India, the results of which it would be impossible to estimate even in England itself. Competent people in England acknowledge that a defeat on the Indian frontier might drag in its train a social revolution in the metropolis itself ; since for the last 20 years identical causes and effects in all the relations with France (including unfitness for war) have bound England of to-day more than any previous period to her Indian possessions. In a word, the fall of the British power in India would be the beginning of the fall of England. In the event of an incomplete success on our part, i. e., should a mutiny not take place in India, and we should not be in a condition to invade her territory, we should nevertheless tie the whole Indian army to Hindustan, and prevent the English transporting any part of it to Europe ; nay we should even compel England to send some portion of her European wars to India." We can only pity those who think with the late General Skobeleff that in the event of Russia invading India there would be a general rising in this country. The General has justly remarked that the fall of the British Empire in India would be the beginning of the fall of England. It is for this very reason that England would fight to the very last to retain India, which is the brightest jewel in her diadem. General Skobeleff is of opinion that when war is declared with England, operations ought to commence by sending immediately an embassy to Cabul. The object of the mission, we are told, would be to draw the Amir into alliance with Russia and enter

in league with the disaffected elements in India. Now, the Russians should distinctly understand the Afghan is no more favourably disposed towards them than towards the English. He would resent interference from the Muscovite in the same way as he has resented the interference of John Bull. Whoever entertains ill-will against his independence will be regarded by the Afghan as his bitterest enemy. It is interesting to observe that General Skobeleff expressed his opinion that if Shere Ali "remained the ally of England, then the pretender to the Afghan throne Abdur Rahman Khan, who lives at Samarcand, should be sent forward, and through him a civil war sown in the country." The whirlgig of time has now placed Abdur Rahman Khan upon the throne of Cabul. But we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that he will enter into alliance with Russia. He knows very well how Russia has annexed one after another the Khanates of Central Asia, and that if he gave the Muscovite a footing in his country, the independence of the Afghan would sooner or later be a thing of the past. But we must not forget that the Amir is not strong enough to prevent the interference of Russia with the affairs of Afghanistan. The frontiers of Russian territory in Central Asia and of Afghanistan now practically touch each other. The Russians have now reached a point from which they can easily encroach on Afghan territory. But they must not be allowed to do so. In noticing the recent debates in the Central Asian question in Parliament, we stated in plain and emphatic terms that the British Government is bound to adopt effectual measures with a view to prevent Russian interference with Afghanistan. Two things are essential to the attainment of this all-important object. In the first place the boundaries of Afghanistan should be defined with such clearness as to make any mistake in the matter impossible. In the second place, the British Government should give the Russian Government distinctly to understand that any interference with the affairs of Afghanistan on the part of Russia would be regarded by England as a *casus belli* and would be followed by the declaration of hostilities.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE FOLLOWING letter has been received by Sir Richard Garth from Her Majesty's Private Secretary in answer to the address of condolence from the inhabitants of Calcutta on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany:

WINDSOR CASTLE.
May 21st, 1884.

SIR,—The address forwarded by you on behalf of the inhabitants of Calcutta has been duly laid before the Queen and will be formally answered by the Secretary of State.

In the meanwhile I may assure you that Her Majesty has been sincerely gratified by the kind and feeling expressions of sympathy contained therein and that she will make this known to the Duchess of Albany.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) HENRY F. PONSONBY.

WE TAKE the following telegram from the *Statesman* regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill: "In the debate to-night on the Irish Land Act in the Peers, Lord Wemyss and other Peers will draw attention to the mischief likely to arise from the Bengal Tenancy Bill." The debate, we are informed, has been postponed.

WE ARE GLAD to hear that His Excellency the Viceroy has sent in Rs. 1000 in aid of the Professorship Fund of Dr. Sircar's Science Association. We trust that our countrymen will come forward with their subscriptions to make up the estimated amount of a lac of rupees and enable the authorities of the Science Association to endow the Professorship by the time His Excellency returns from the hills.

WE SHOULD have congratulated, long before this, Maharaj Kumar Girija Nath Rai of Dinajpur on the great honor which His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon him. The services which Maharani Srimati Sham Mohini, the adoptive mother of the present Maharaja, rendered to Government during the Bengal Famine of 1873-74 were invaluable. Lord Northbrook recognised these services by conferring the title of "Maharani" on her, and recording that when her son attained majority, the title of Maharaja should be conferred upon him. We are glad the India Government has now redeemed its pledge. May the Maharaja live long and enjoy the honor which his gracious sovereign has been pleased to bestow upon him! We need hardly say that the house of Dinagepur is one of the oldest in Bengal.

THE EFFECTS of the Permanent Settlement, says Mr. Roper Lethbridge in the paper which he read before the East India Association, have been so beneficial to the province of Bengal as to have converted a jungle swamp into a smiling rice plain. This he considers has proved beyond cavil that the zemindars have done their duty not only towards the Government but the ryot also. Mr. Lethbridge distinctly states that should the Bill be passed, so utterly indifferent are the lower class of natives as to thrift, that it is a certainty that their holdings will soon be in the hands of the money-lenders, which will make their last end worse than their first. The Bengal Tenancy Bill professes not to infringe the Permanent Settlement, and yet at the same time it endeavours to show that the Permanent Settlement was, after all, only a solemn sham, and that in reality it neither conferred nor confirmed any of those proprietary rights which the statesmen and judges of the last nineteen years have erroneously supposed to have been assured by it to the zemindars.

The attention of the English public has now been drawn to the revolutionary character of the Bill, and the very best results may fairly be expected from the agitation which is now going on in England. The *Farming World* says that all those who are interested in the preservation of the rights of the subject, in freedom of contract, and in the rights of property, will rejoice to learn that the revolutionary and confiscatory policy which Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert are endeavouring to introduce among the helpless people of India, will not be allowed to be carried out without a vigorous protest.

THE EDUCATION GAZETTE which generally is, or ought to be, well-informed on matters educational, has the following welcome paragraph in its issue of the 20th June. The improvement of the position and prospects of the Subordinate Educational Service is one of the subjects which is at present engaging the attention of Mr. Croft, Director of Public Instruction.

A conference is to be held at Darjeeling to which all Inspectors of Schools have been invited. That officers of the Educational Department are generally ill-paid and that on that account the service is not so attractive to qualified men as other branches of the public service is a well known fact. Mr. Croft will be entitled to the best thanks of the native community if he succeeds in his efforts to improve the status of the service.

We say again, if Mr. Croft is in earnest, he should keep as nearly as possible to the scheme originally proposed by Mr. Reynolds, which was something analogous to the existing gradation scheme of the Sub-Executive Service. It proposed to give the officers of the educational service, not small increments of Rs. 5 or 10 or 20 annually to be completed in 5 or 6 years, but substantial increases of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 at once. The whole scheme is niggardly and ought to be revised on Mr. Reynolds' plan.

SINCE the discovery of the anti-scorbutic powers of lime juice, the problem has been how to manufacture the juice in such a way as would prevent mouldiness and preserve its medicinal virtues and flavour for months and years. At one time this was held to be almost unattainable, and some medical men went the length of recommending the use of citric acid flavoured with lemon oil as a substitute. Subsequently the admixture of small quantities of some mineral acid, such as the nitric, the sulphuric, or the muriatic, was deemed absolutely necessary for the preservation of the juice. But they were deleterious substances, and their use, therefore, had to be abandoned. Spirits of wine were next resorted to, and the quantity employed varied from 10 to 25 per cent. Under the most recent orders of Government the quantity is fixed at 15 per cent. Fortified with this quantity of spirit lemon-juice, it is believed, keeps fair for a considerable length of time, but not without a large proportion of bottles becoming mouldy, and to prevent this some European manufacturers put in a small quantity of a bland oil in every bottle to form a cover over the juice and to prevent its coming into contact with the atmosphere. This is, however, a very disagreeable addition, and most people prohibit it. All these difficulties have now been overcome, and it is gratifying to us to note that they have been overcome by a native gentleman who is one of the first to bring his knowledge of practical Chemistry to bear on the undeveloped resources of the country. After a long series of arduous and laborious experiments, Babu Preolal De has now successfully solved the problem of preserving lime juice. He resorts to no fortification, no admixture, no doctoring, but so manipulates the expressed juice as to secure to it the highest keeping quality without in any way affecting its flavour or its medicinal virtues. The Government Chemical Examiner has officially reported that it is perfectly pure and of the prescribed strength enjoined in the orders of Government. We have seen it two years old perfectly free from mouldiness, and flocculent precipitates. Its flavour is excellent. At the Calcutta Exhibition its merits were testified to by the award of a Gold Medal and a first class certificate. If we remember aright it also received a certificate of honor at the last Dutch Exhibition, and to crown all the Government of Bengal has just issued a resolution ordaining that every ship going out of the port with a native crew or native passengers should carry a supply of this non-alcoholic juice of Babu Preolal De's make at the rate of one ounce for every head per diem. This is as it should be, and we wish the enterprising manufacturer every success. Of course, the juice is intended for use on board ship, and cannot be of much interest to the Hindu inhabitants of Bengal. For them our old favorite *jarok nebu* will hold its own as an agreeable and potent appetiser against all and sundry.

AT THE Municipal meeting on Thursday last Mr. Buckland related how he had, in the company of the Health-Officer, visited several parts of the native quarter. He spoke of them as being in an indescribably filthy state. In those parts which had been taken in hand and set in order the difference was remarkable. With those facts before them of the vital statistics and the correspondence in the papers, he thought that the Commissioners might be perfectly prepared for a serious agitation on the part of the public. He warned them that if a storm of indignation arose, and the wave of public opinion became strong, the Government might be forced to take the matter out of the hands of the Municipality. It seemed to him that the responsibility of the Government would be great if the Commissioners declined to allow money to be spent, and the Government were put into a position that the public looked to it to insist upon something being done.

There can be no two opinions with regard to the question of improving the sanitary condition of Calcutta. But nothing can be done without funds. The Corporation, as our readers are aware, have asked the Government to relieve them of police charges. If the demand of the Municipality be not acceded to, the already heavy taxation of Calcutta would simply be oppressive. It is very easy to blame the Commissioners for neglect of their duties in regard to the sanitary condition of the town; but if people take the trouble of examining the financial position of the Corporation, they would not indulge in abuse so freely. The Commissioners are perfectly willing to spend money in the cause of improvements.

It is hoped that next year they would be fully in a position to allot an ample sum for town improvements from the general fund. It is an admitted fact, that certain parts of the town are still in a filthy state. But is it not unreasonable to expect that every part of such a large town would at once be converted into Elysian fields, enjoying the climate of Simla or Darjeeling? People would persist in raising an insensate cry about the dirt and filth and unhealthiness of Calcutta, though they see with eyes open that the Commissioners are husbanding their resources to their utmost power. For the last 15 or 16 years, as the Chairman justly said, the burden of complaint against the Municipality had been *bustees* and tanks; but these bustees are no longer brought as a reproach against them. We have always taken the Commissioners to task whenever we thought the Corporation failed to make adequate and suitable provisions for the comforts of the residents. But carping criticism is useless. Our advice to the Memorialists and agitators is, have patience, and leave the Municipality to work unfettered, and in no long time Calcutta would yet be, in the language of one of the Commissioners, "the sanitarium of India." Calcutta is already considered as one of the healthiest places in Bengal.

THE STATE of business in the High Court and the manner in which it is done, suggest the urgent necessity of reform. Our veteran Chief Justice, to whom the Native community is deeply indebted for the singleness of purpose with which he has devoted himself to his work, is doing all in his power to introduce reform. Single-handed he cannot do much. It is due to him that the present heterogeneous elements in the Court are kept in order. He is an earnest worker, and his constant endeavour has been to avoid friction, and to utilize as much as possible the materials at his command. Wherever there is press of work, wherever there is want of harmony, our Chief Justice is found there working with cheerfulness, giving his best counsels, and smoothing down difficulties. But, as we have said before, the best efforts of the Chief Justice will prove abortive in introducing reform unless they are seconded by his colleagues and the Government. The time, we submit, has come when there should be more native Judges on the Bench, combining legal lore with local knowledge. The experiment of appointing native Judges has proved highly successful, and it is but just that there should be a fair proportion of them on the Bench. The Barrister, the Civilian, and the Vakeel Judges should be in equal proportion. If party considerations were set aside, and an act of bare justice be done to the people of India, and distinguished native pleaders be appointed as Judges, perfect equilibrium will be restored in the High Court. We are confident that the change we propose is the only remedy that can be suggested to ameliorate the present state of things. It is due to Sir Richard Garth to say that he has been constantly urging upon the Supreme Government the claims of the native vakeels to such appointments. He is a true friend of our country, and we are sincerely grateful to him for the deep interest he takes in our welfare. While in England he endeavoured to persuade the Secretary of State to remove the anomaly. He tried his utmost to represent to the Secretary of State the justice and the necessity of appointing a few more native Judges. Sir Richard Garth has made himself acquainted with native hopes and aspirations, and is laudably exerting himself to earn their gratitude. Two of our Judges are on leave. There is a block of business in the Court. Complaints are loudly made of the total want of despatch of work. The public expected that during the time these two Judges are on leave, officiating appointments would be made for the discharge of their work. There are complaints on the Original Side, and there are complaints on the Appellate Side. The business of one of the groups is at an absolute stand-still. The Chief Justice, we understand, recommended that one of the distinguished native pleaders, the Hon'ble Chunder Madhub Ghose, should be appointed in place of one of the Judges on leave. We are sorry to observe that personal questions have been raised with regard to this nomination. We are of opinion that Babu Chunder Madhub is as good and eligible a person for the Bench as any other pleader that may be named—he is able, well-informed, and conscientious. The question is a national one, and it ought not to be prejudiced by the institution of invidious personal distinctions. The India Government, we are exceedingly sorry to hear, is unwilling to make any officiating appointment on the ground that the Judge in whose place it was proposed to appoint him is on privilege leave, and will consequently draw full pay; and that, therefore, no officiating appointments can be made for want of funds. This is a flimsy excuse, and the Government should never have made it. We know as a matter of fact that there are funds available, which may be utilized in making the proposed appointment, without any loss to the public revenues. The Government should reconsider the question, and in doing an act of bare justice to the native community, remove the present block of business in the High Court. We hear that a heavy appeal case from the Original Side will soon come on for hearing. During the hearing of this appeal the business of the Appellate Side will be at a perfect stand-still. It behoves the Government, therefore, to take speedy action, and carry out the proposals of Sir Richard Garth in filling up the officiating appointments.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy Inspector General Army Hospital, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—18*th June* 1884.

General—26th May—Mr R J Harrison to be a Capt in the Northern Bengal Voltr Rifle Corps from 9th inst, vice Mr A A Wace, resigned.

30th May—Moulvie Mahomed-ul-Nobi, Depy Colr, Shahabad, to perform the functions of a Colr under Sec 4, Act VII (BC) of 1884 in that dist, vice Mr J R Hand.

3rd June—Mr L C Abbatt, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on medl certificate.

4th June—Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, Depy Colr, Noakholly, to perform the functions of a Colr under Sec 4, Act VII(BC) of 1880 in that dist, vice Baboo Rojoni Coomar Dutt, transfd.

5th June—Moulvie Mobaruck Ali, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Sewan, Sarun, leave for two months and five days, from date he availed himself of it.

9th June—Mr H P Todd-Naylor, Asst Magte and Colr Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Depy Colr.

10th June—The services of Mr C P Caspersz, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Sasseram, Shahabad, are placed temply at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment as Settlement Officer in charge of the Settlement of Noabad Talooks in Chittagong.

11th June—Mr R F Rampini, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for five months.

12th June—Moulvie Syed Obedullah, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Backergunge, leave for six weeks, from date he availed himself of it.

Baboo Tara Nath Bose temply to be a Sub-Depy Colr in the dist of Mymensingh, vice Baboo Nobin Chunder Guho resigned

The leave granted Baboo Shama Churn Mitter, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Arrungabad, Gya, 1st April last, is commuted to leave for one month.

The order of 13th ultimo, transfg Baboo Sri Nath Catterjee, Sub-Depy Colr, Buxar, Shahabad, to the Bhubooah sub-divn of that district, is cancelled.

In modification of order of 7th May last, Moulvie Mahomed Abdul Kadir, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Narail, Jessore, to have charge of the Contai sub-divn of the Midnapore dist, during absence on deputn of Mr F A Slack, from date he joined his appointment.

13th June—Mr S N Banerjee, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Rungpore, leave for six weeks, from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Deno Nath Chuckarbutty, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Rungpore, is transfd to Alipore, in Julpigoree.

Baboo Radhica Lall Shome, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Backergunge, leave for two months, in extension of leave granted 24th April 1884.

Mr T Inglis, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Raneegunge, Burdwan, leave for three months, from 21st inst.

Mr H Farrer, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Serajgunge, Pubna, on leave, to have charge of the Raneegunge sub-divn of Burdwan, during absence of Mr T Inglis.

Mr C F Metcalfe, CSI, Magte and Colr, Patna, leave for one month and one day, from 18th inst, the day following the date his present apptmt as Addnl Comr, Patna, expires.

14th June,—Baboo Annoda Prosad Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Dinagepore, is transfd to Julpigoree.

Baboo Sarat Chunder Chatterjee, BL, to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and is posted to the sudder station of Dinagepore, vice Baboo Annoda Prosad Sen, on deputn.

Police—9th June—Mr E C S Baker, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Nuddea, is transfd to Serampore, in Hooghly.

Mr C Plowden to act as an Asst Supdt of Police, and is posted to Nuddea.

12th June—Lieut-Col R M Skinner, Dist Supdt of Police Sarun, leave for two months and two days, from 15th inst.

Mr W C Fasson, Asst Supdt of Police, Sarun, to act as Dist Supdt of Police of that dist, during absence of Lieut-Col R M Skinner.

13th June—Mr H G Wilkins, Offg Depy Comr of Police, Calcutta, to act temply as Dist Supdt of Police Howrah, on being relieved of his present apptmt.

Mr Wilkins is also to act in third grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from date he joins his apptmt at Howrah.

Mr P A Sandilands, Asst Supdt of Police, to act in first grade of Asst Supdts of Police at Howrah, from date he may be relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Dist Supdt of Police by Mr H G Wilkins.

Education—14th June—Mr A Macdonell, Prof, Dacca College, to be a Prof in the Presidency College.

Mr W Booth, Prof, Presidency College, to be Principal of the Dacca College.

Mr R Parry, Offg Principal, Dacca College, to be a Prof in the Patna College.

Baboo Surja Kumar Agasti, M A is temply to be an Asst Prof in the Dacca College.

Baboo Brahma Mohun Mulick, Inspr of Schools, Western Circle, is confirmed in class IV of the Bengal Educnl Service, vice Mr A W Garret, who has applied to retire.

Opium—7th June—Mr J E Hand, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent Benares Agency, leave for two and-a half months, from 1st June 1884.

Mr F J R Field Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Behar Agency, leave for one month, in extension of leave granted 20th May, 1884.

Medical—5th June—Asst Surg Amulya Chandra Chumpati, who was in charge of the charitable dispensary at Behar, held also medl charge of that sub-divn from 29th March to 29th April, 1884, both days inclusive.

Surg D G Crawford to act as Resident Physician, Medl College Hospital, Calcutta, during absence, on deputn, of Surg L A Waddell.

17th June—Asst Surg Poorno Chunder Singh, a supernmy at the Presidency, temply to have medl Charge of the Civil Station of Serampore, in Hooghli from date he joined his apptmt.

Municipal—8th June—The Lieut-Govr sanctions the election by the Comrs of the Patna Municipality of Mr R C McKennie to be their Vice-Chairman for a term of two years.

Mr M J Reuther, Pandit Teranoth Nyabagish, and Baboo Haran Chunder Moitra.

13th June—Baboo Mohendra Nath Mukerjea to be a Comr of the South Barrackpore Municipality, in 24-Pergha.

Road Cess—8th June—Rai Shib Chunder Banerjee Bahadoor is re-apptd to be Vice-Chairman of the Bhagulpore Dist Road Committee.

Baooo Purnoo chundra Sing, zemindar, is also to be a member of the above Committee, vice Baboo Tej-Narain.

Baboo Srimohun Thakoor is re-apptd to be Vice-Chairman of the Sudder Branch Road Committee of Bhagulpore.

Notification—9th June—The under-mentioned Asst Surg, Secd grade, having passed the prescribed examn, is promtd to first grade, from 1st May, 1884:—

Asst Surg Chunder Mohun Ghose.

The undermentioned Asst Surg, third grade, having passed the prescribed examn are promtd to second grade, from 1st May, 1884:—

Asst Surg Hari Das Mitra, Asst Surg Binode, Krishna Bose, and Asst Surg Amritalal Mozoomdar.

Notification—Forests—11th June—Mr G A Richardson, Depy Consvr of Forests, is protm do to office late in secd grade of Depy Consvrs, from date Mr G W Strettell, Depy Consvr, first grade, availed himself of the three month's furlough granted 13th May, 1884.

Judical Department—9th June—Baboo Ram Prosonno Roy to be an Hony Magte for the Genl Bench at Jehanabad, in Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

9th June—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Hony Magte for the Bench at Howrah, and are vested with the powers of a Magte, third class:—

Mr William Ammon, Mr John Lowther, Mr. W. John Carter, Mr. A. W. Relso, Mr. C.J. Simmons Mr. W. Palmer, Mr J Cartland Mr J G Burbridge, Mr W Scott, Mr J Clarke, Mr C Kiernander, Mr C I L Fordyce, Mr H Rushton, Mr D Souttar, Mr W Tyrell, Mr W F Mitchell, Mr. CaptainC G Smyth, Mr P M Lowther, and Mr A B Langham, Baboos Joggut Chunder Gangooly, Bhabodayini Churn Mitter, Kirti Chunder Banerjee, Jogendra Nath Chatterjee, Gobind Chunder Haldar, and Tarini Churn Dass. Rev B C Ghosh, Baboos Gooroo Churn Roy, and Dinanath Chatterjee.

Advertisements.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION.

The 16th June 1884.

No. 239.—*Notification.*—With reference to notification No. 235, dated the 9th instant, published at page 673, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the estimate of the probable cost to be incurred in the repairs and maintenance of the fifty-two miles four hundred feet of the Gunduck tuccavee embankment, and the works connected therewith, in the district of Mozufferpore, during twenty years, commencing from the 1st of April 1883, amounts, at the rate of Rs. 200 per mile per annum, to Rs. 10,415, and that the Lieutenant-Governor proposes, under section 63 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882, to fix the aforesaid total sum of Rs. 10,415 as payable during the said twenty years by the zemindars of the estates benefited by such repairs, maintenance, and works, should not valid objection thereto be preferred.

Any person interested, who desires to object to the abovementioned order, is required to prefer, within three months of the date of its first publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*, such objections as he may think proper to the Collector of Mozufferpore for consideration by the Lieutenant-Governor.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major*, M.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

Notice.

On mortgage of Lot Tamluk Rs. 40,000 forty thousand has been taken from Mary Pogose at 6 per cent. interest per annum. Now Rs. 30,000 thirty thousand is required to be taken on the same rate of interest on a second mortgage of the same property. The capitalists are requested to intimate to me the minimum rate of interest for which they can lend the money. The profit of the Zemindari is above Rs. 15,000 a year exclusive of revenue and collection charge &c.

MOHESH CHUNDER SINHA,
Manager, Tamluk.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

	Estimated value Rs.
No. 150, Ahiritolah St. fifteen cattahs of land with three storied Pacca Building	28,000.
No. 148, Do. Do. three and half cattahs with two storied Pacca Building	4,000.
No. 147, Do. Do. three cattahs with two storied Pacca House ...	5,500.
No. 146, Do. Do. one and half cattahs with 2 and 3 storied Pacca House	2,500.
No. 145, Do. Do. two cattahs with 2 storied Pacca House ...	2,500.

Intending purchasers are requested to send in their offers to the undersigned within a fortnight.

MOHESH CHUNDER SINHA,
Manager Tumluk.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremtorily sold pursuant to a decree and an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 295 of 1882 (wherein Hem Chunder Mitter, is plaintiff and Sreemutty Bhabobhabany Dassee is defendant) and dated respectively the 22 of August 1882 and the 28th day of May 1884 by the Registrar of the said Court in his stale-room at the Court house on Saturday the 28th of June next at the hour of 12o'clock at noon the following properties belonging to the estate of Sreenath Bose deceased.

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises situate at and being no 56 Mooktaram Babu's Street, in the town of Calcutta containing by estimation one Biggah 14 cottahs and 3 feet more or less and bounded on the north by Mooktaram Babu's Street, on the south by the Government drain, on the east partly by a drain and partly by the land belonging to Preonath Bose, and on the west by the tenanted land of Ram Chunder Paul.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of tenanted rent-free land hereditaments and premises situate at Sealdah in Dehee Surah, being the holding No. 10 and situate in the Registration District of Alipore and sub-district Sealdah containing by measurement 2 biggahs 15 cottahs 3 chittaks and 2 cutchas more or less and bounded on the north by a garden belonging to a Nakoda, on the south by Government Road called Hersa, Street on the east by the said Hersa Street and on the west by a garden belonging to Brojo Nath Dhur.

Lot 3.—All that garden land and premises situate at Kakurgatcha in Dehee Pachannogram, being No. 3 holding No. 80. and situate in the Registration District of Alipore, and sub-district of Sealdah and grand division 3 with trees and every thing therein contained, containing by estimation 13 biggahs more or less and bounded on the north by Public Road, on the south by the Bhogul Deghee, on the east by the garden of Mohendro Nath Shome and Kally Prosaud Shome and on the west by the purchased garden of Kumaree Dassee.

Lot 4.—All that one-storied messuage or tenement together with the piece or parcel of land or port whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 4 cottahs and 8 chittaks more or less situate lying and being the portion of the house and premises No. 80. Mooktaram Babu's Street, in the town of Calcutta and which is known as Bhean Battee and bounded on the north by the land of Haro Nath Bose, on the south by the dwelling house of Mooktaram Babu, on the east by the dwelling house of the said Bhabobhabaney Dassee and on the west by the dwelling house of Bholanath Dutt and others.

Abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction or at the office of Babu Preonath Bose, attorney for the plaintiff No. 12 Old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

PREONATH BOSE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Calcutta, High Court,
Original Jurisdiction,
The 28th June 1884.

R. BELCHAMBER.
Registrar.

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হেমচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।

প্রথম খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে; উহাতে কবিতাবলী ১ম ও ২য় খণ্ড, ১৷৷০, বীরবাহু ৷৷০, নলিনীবসন্ত ১৲, চিন্তাতরঙ্গিণী ৷০, বাজিমাৎ এবং তুলসী দাসের কয়েকটী দোঁহা ও উহার বঙ্গানুবাদ আছে। গ্রন্থাবলী ২য় খণ্ডে রত্ন সংহার ১ম ও ২য় ভাগ ১৷৷০, আশাকানন ১৲, ছায়াময়ী ৸০ দশমহাবিদ্যা ৷৷৵০ এবং কতিপয় প্রকাশিত ও অপ্রকাশিত কবিতা থাকিবে। আষাঢ় মাসের মধ্যে যাঁহারা ৩৷৷০ দিবেন, তাঁহাদিগকে এখন প্রথম খণ্ড দেওয়া হইবে; দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড ভাদ্র মাসে প্রকাশিত হইলে দেওয়া যাইবে। উভয় খণ্ডের ডাকমাশুল চারি আনা

শতবর্ষ।

বিলাত প্রত্যাগত সিবিলিয়ান শ্রীযুক্ত রমেশচন্দ্র দত্ত প্রণীত "শতবর্ষ" (অর্থাৎ বঙ্গবিজেতা, ১৷০, মাধবীকঙ্কণ ১৷০, জীবনপ্রভাত ১৷০, ও জীবনসন্ধ্যা ১৷০,) দ্বিতীয় সংস্করণ, বিক্রয়ার্থ প্রস্তুত আছে। মূল্য ডাকমাশুল সমেত ৩৷৷০ তিন টাকা বার আনা মাত্র। কলিকাতা ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরী ৫৫নং কলেজষ্ট্রীট শ্রীযোগেশচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

বিজ্ঞাপন।

বাবু কালীকৃষ্ণ ঠাকুর তাঁহার কনিষ্ঠ পুত্র বাবু সৌতীন্দ্র মোহন ঠাকুরের কোন দেনার নিমিত্ত দায়ি নহেন বা হইবেন না। উক্ত বাবু সৌতিন্দ্র মোহন ঠাকুর রীতিমত এবং তাঁহার অবস্থানু যায়ি ভরন পোষণ ও প্রয়োজনীয় দ্রব্যাদি তাঁহার পিতার নিকট পাইতেছেন। বাবু কালিকৃষ্ণ ঠাকুর সাধারণকে সতর্ক করিতেছেন যেন কেহ তাঁহার উক্ত পুত্রকে টাকা কর্জ্জ কিম্বা ধারে দ্রব্যাদি বিক্রয় না করেন। ইতি ১৪ই জুন সন ১৮৮৪ সাল।

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"সেতার শিক্ষা"—মূল্য সডাক ব্যয় ২৸০ টাকা। কুচবিহারে গ্রন্থকার বাবু কৃষ্ণধন বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের নকট প্রাপ্তব্য। পুস্তক অধিক নাই।

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নীহারিকা বনলতা রচয়িত্রী প্রণীত ৸০ মূল্য

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For further particulars apply to the Company's Superintendent at Khoolna or to the undersigned.

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Calcutta,
11th June 1884.

S. B. CARY,
Agent.

HIGH COURT.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Sreemutty Monemohiney Dassee.

Vs

Annodaprosad Dey and Ors.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the 15th day of July next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the Receiver of the High Court will put up at his office for lease all the zemindaries Talooks premises and lands situate in Purgunnahs Ballah, Sabunge, Kasijorah, Kutubpore, Borrow, Balgare, Byrah and Ameerabad in the Districts Hooghly and Midnapore belonging to the estate of the late Ram Chunder Dey of Serampore in the Zillah of Hooghly on such term and conditions as may be ascertained on application to him.

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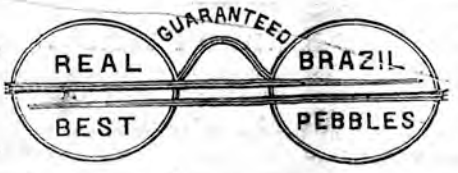

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